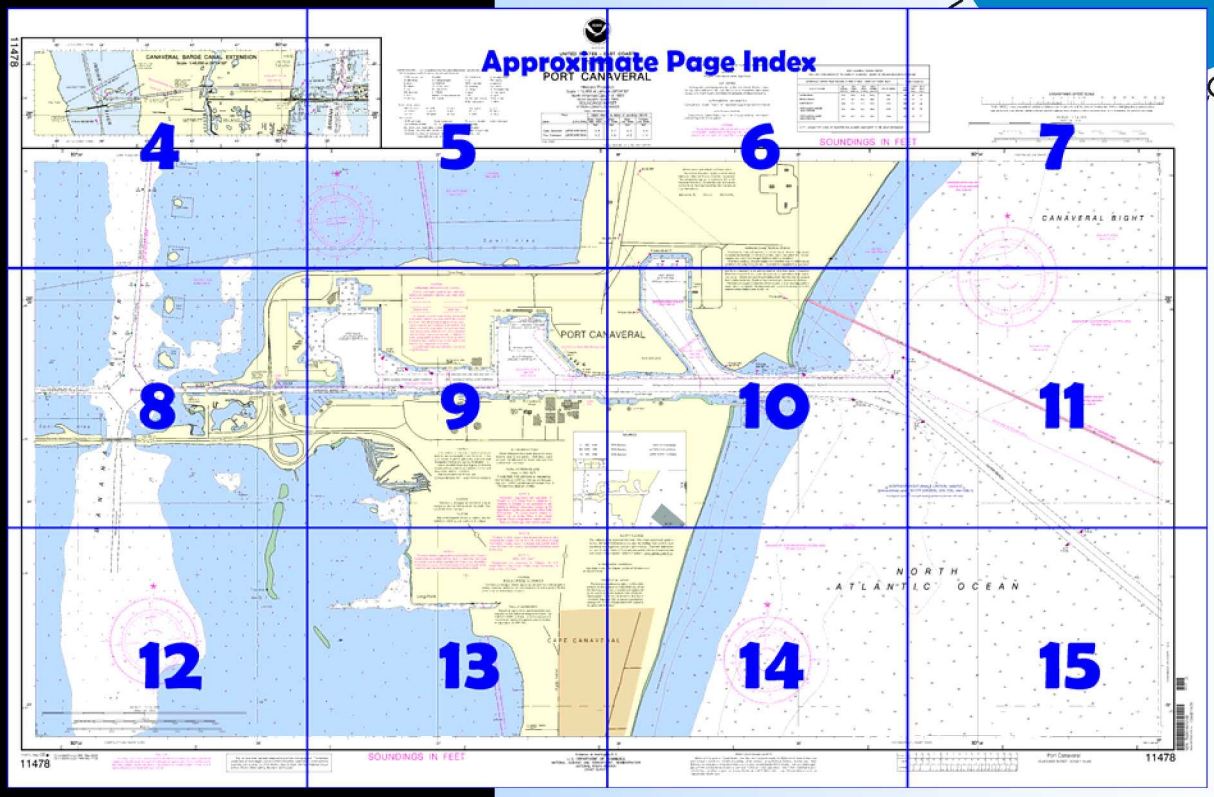
BookletChart™

Port Canaveral

(NOAA Chart 11478)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

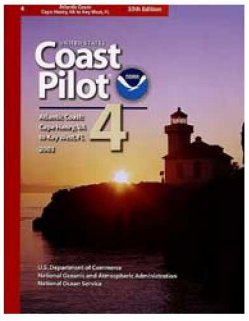
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 10 excerpts]
(87) **Port Canaveral (Canaveral Harbor)** is 4 miles southwest of Cape Canaveral Light. The city of **Cape Canaveral** is southward of the port. The principal commodities handled are petroleum products, cement, asphalt, salt, general cargo, citrus products, and newsprint. Commercial party fishing vessels, cruise ships, and many pleasure crafts operate from the port.
(89) A U.S. Navy project for Port Canaveral provides an entrance channel 44 feet deep to East Basin, thence 41 feet in East Basin. A Federal project provides a channel 40 feet deep from East Basin to Middle Basin, thence 35 feet in Middle Basin, thence 31 feet from Middle Basin to West Basin, and thence 31 feet in West Basin. The entrance to the harbor is protected by jetties. The approach channel is marked by white **310**° lighted range and lighted buoys; the entrance channel between the jetties is marked by a green **270**° lighted range, a light, and lighted and unlighted buoys. The entrance to East Basin is marked by a red **325°30'** lighted range.
(90) The National Marine Fisheries Service has advised that the sea turtles and manatees which inhabit the Port Canaveral area are considered to be threatened and endangered species. In order to protect these turtles and manatees, its is requested that excursions from the centerline of the approach and entrance channels be held to a minimum.
(93) The Navy pier on the east side of Middle Basin is within a **restricted area**, and East Basin is within a **danger zone**.

[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 12 excerpts]
(308) **Canaveral Barge Canal**, **Mile 893.8,** connects the Intracoastal Waterway with Port Canaveral. A Federal project provides a 12-foot channel from the Intracoastal Waterway through land cuts in Merritt Island, thence across Banana River, thence through a barge lock, and thence to the deepwater turning basin at Port Canaveral. The lock, 1.5 miles westward of the turning basin, has a width of 90 feet and a length of 600 feet, and is in operation between the hours of 0600 and 2130 daily. Vessels are required to tie up fore and aft to the south wall inside the lock, allowing sufficient slack in the lines to provide for a rise or fall of water of about 4 feet. Vessels are restricted from using the lock while a petroleum barge is in passage. Smoking is prohibited within the lock. The channel is marked by aids to navigation. Limiting clearances are 21 feet at the center for the Route 401 drawbridges.
(309) A fish camp and several marinas are on the south side of Canaveral Barge Canal, both eastward and westward of Route A1A highway bridge. Berthage with electricity, water, ice, a launching ramp, pump-out station, and wet and dry storage are available.
(310) Several marinas are in the dredged basin on the south side of the barge canal opposite **West Basin**. Berths with gasoline, diesel fuel, electricity, launching ramps, pump-out stations, water, and ice are available; lifts to 75 tons are available for hull, engine, and electronic repairs.
(311) Route 528 causeway and bridges crossing Indian River at **Mile 894.0** have twin spans with clearances of 65 feet over the main channel, and twin 30-foot spans over a relief channel at the west end of the causeway with clearances of 12 feet.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM May 28/05
Corrected through LNM May 17/05

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)

Florida State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 4,000 foot intervals on the base chart and 10,000 foot intervals on the inset thus - The last three digits are omitted.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

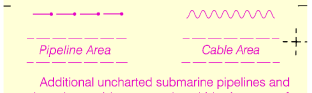
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.013" northward and 0.810" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use chart 11485. The channel depths and markers are not shown hereon.

NOTE C

SECURITY ZONE

Regulations are published in Chapter 10, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. See Chart 11484, Cape Canaveral, for limits of Security Zone.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE D

The heavy dashed magenta lines represent the limits of launch hazard areas associated with the majority of launches from Cape Canaveral. Launch debris may fall within these areas. See Notice to Mariners or contact the Coast Guard for launch hazard areas specific to each launch and the times they will be in effect.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Cape Canaveral	(28°26'N/80°34'W)	3.8	3.7	0.2	-2.0
Port Canaveral	(28°25'N/80°36'W)	4.2	3.8	0.2	-1.5

(May 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

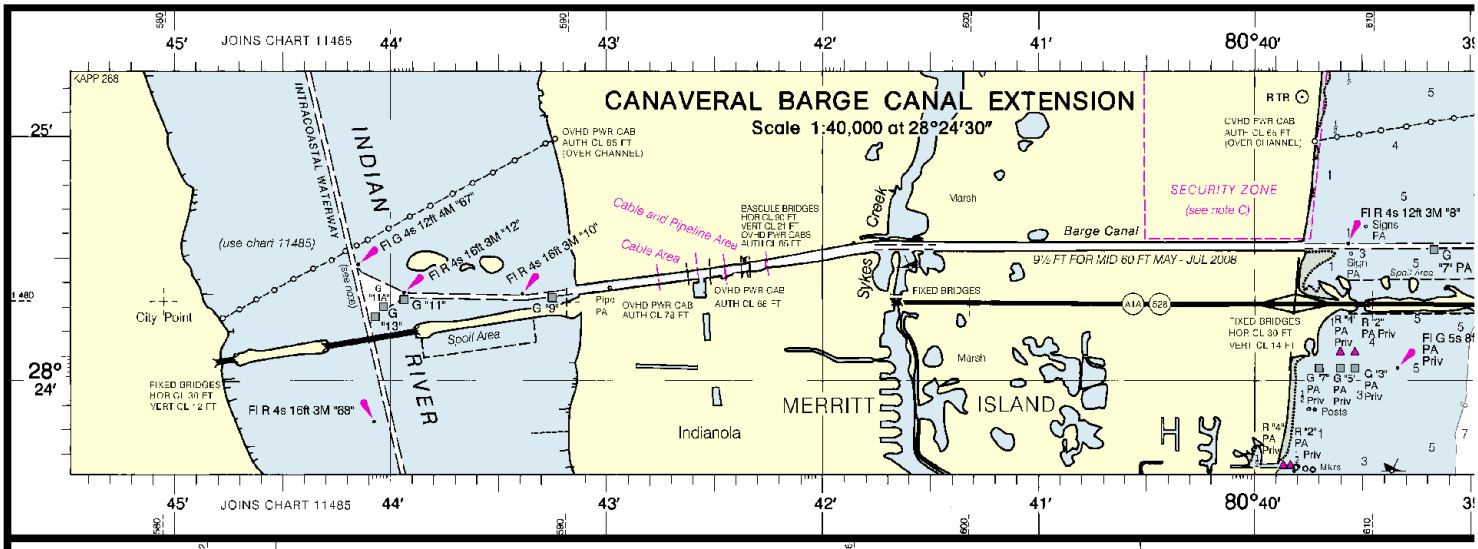
Miscellaneous:

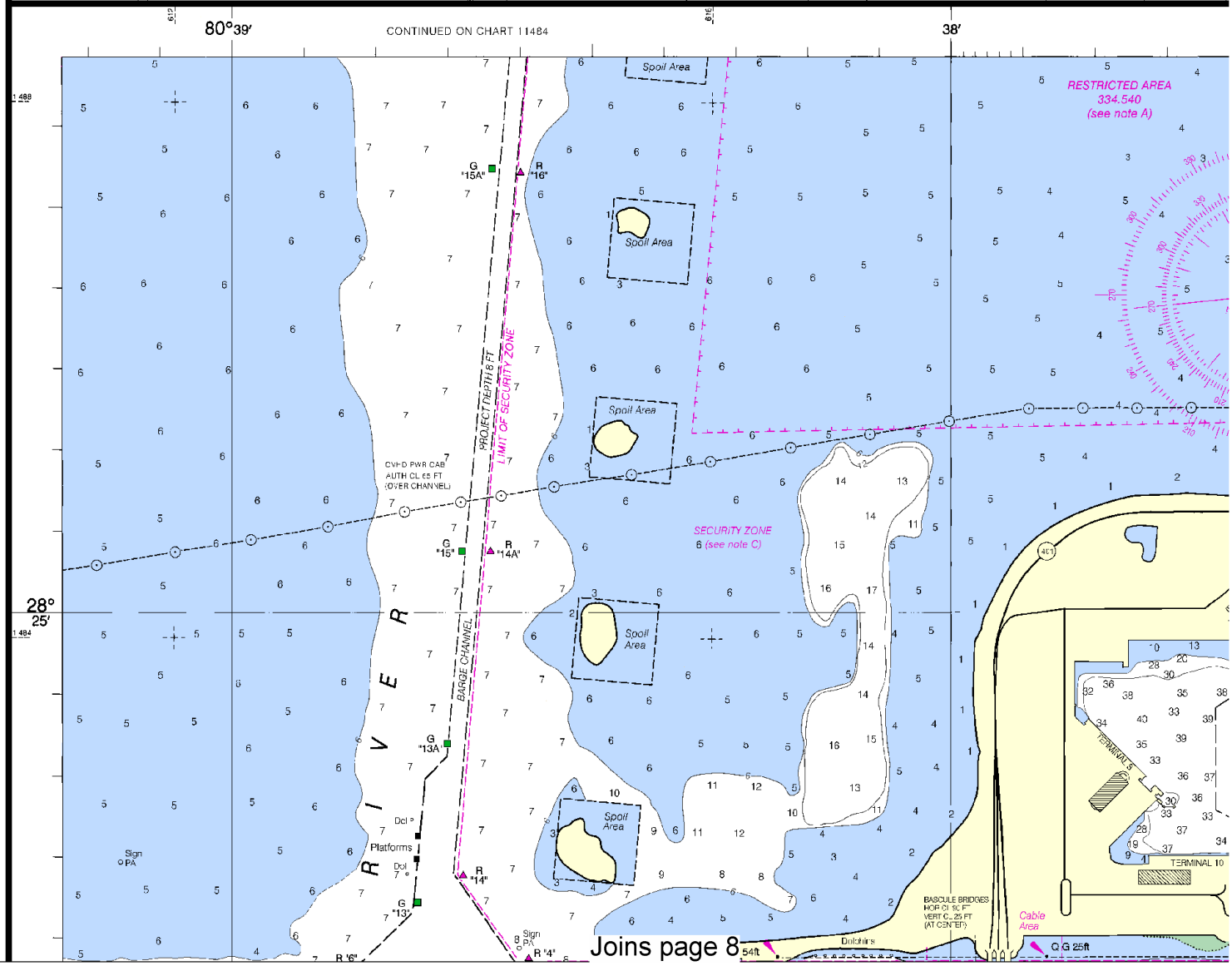
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.





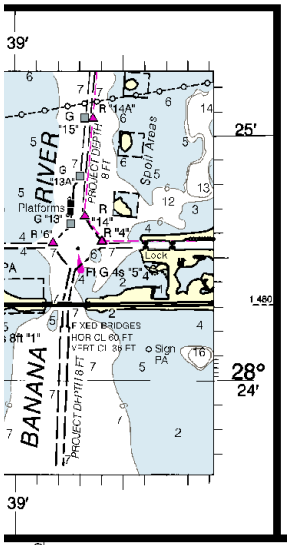
4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles 0

Yards 200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation: (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
F flashing	Mk marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

bldr boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Pk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Submg submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: – – – –

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES – EAST COAST
FLORIDA

PORT CANAVERA

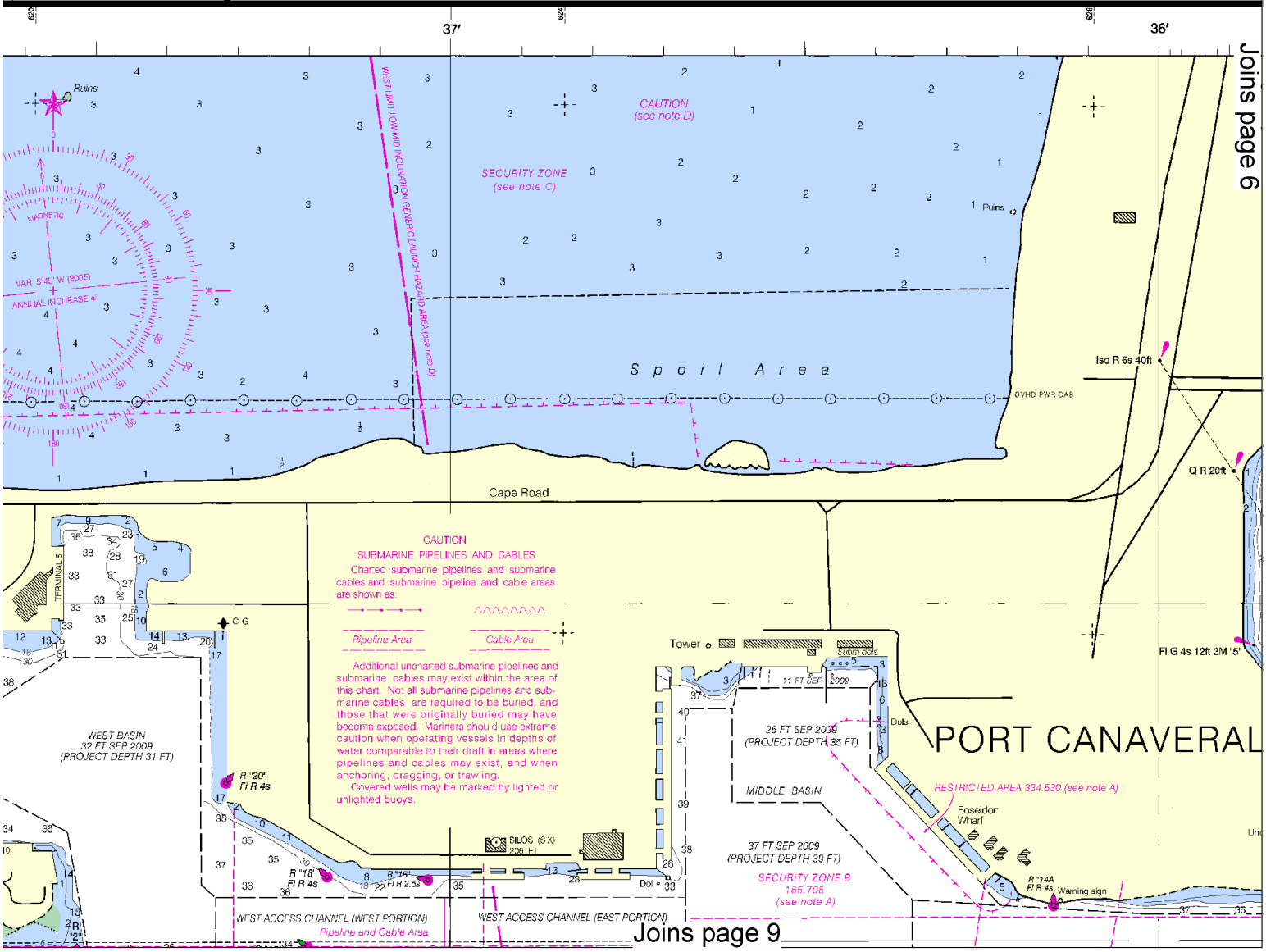
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Latitude 28°24′30″
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLL) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extre Low W
		feet	feet	feet	fee
Cape Canaveral	(28°26′N/80°34′W)	3.8	3.7	0.2	-2
Port Canaveral	(28°25′N/80°36′W)	4.2	3.8	0.2	-1

(May 2005)

Formerly C&GS 456, 1st Ed., Nov. 1957 KA



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:14286. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

COAST SURVEY

ED STATES – EAST COAST

FLORIDA

T CANAVERAL

Mercator Projection
ale 1:10,000 at Latitude 28°24'30"
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
26'N/80°34'W)	3.8	3.7	0.2	-2.0
25'N/80°36'W)	4.2	3.8	0.2	-1.5

Formerly C&GS 456, 1st Ed., Nov. 1957 KAPP 287

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.ncaa.gov.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

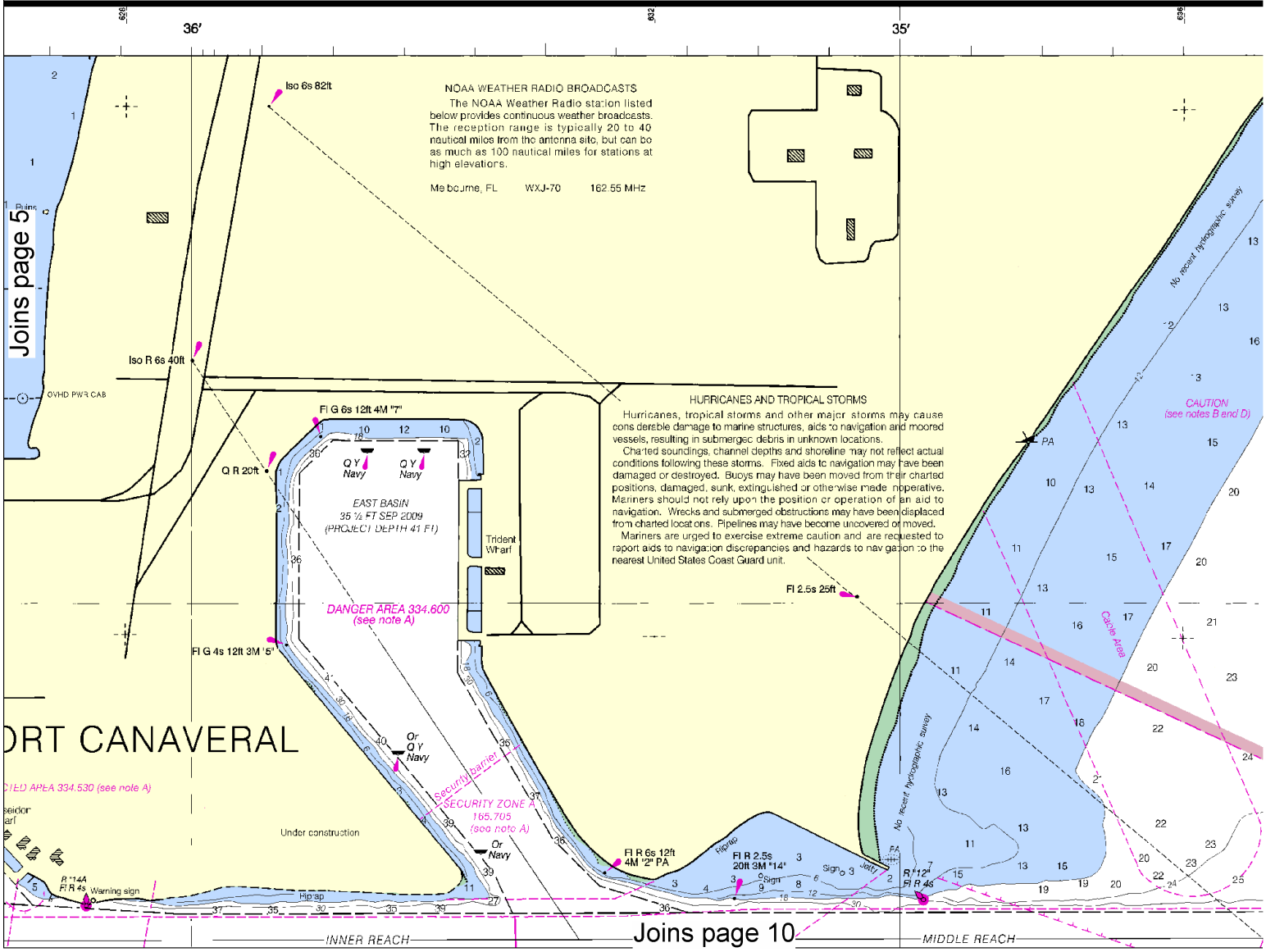
PORT CANAVERAL CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF APR 2006

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW

NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SI
OUTER REACH	42.0	41.7	41.1	41.1	10-0
MIDDLE REACH	40.1	41.1	41.1	39.6	10-0
INNER REACH	39.2	41.8	41.3	37.8	9-0
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION)	37.9	39.7	40.2	36.9	9-0
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (WEST PORTION)	35.3	35.1	35.1	34.3	9-0

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE

SOUNDINGS IN



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

05 AND SURVEYS TO OCT 2009			
LW)	PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
F SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
0-09	400	4.7	44
0-09	400	0.9	44
9-09	400	0.7	40
9-09	400	0.3	39
9-09	400	0.3	31
E INFORMATION			

J FEET

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SCALE 1:10,000

Nautical Mile

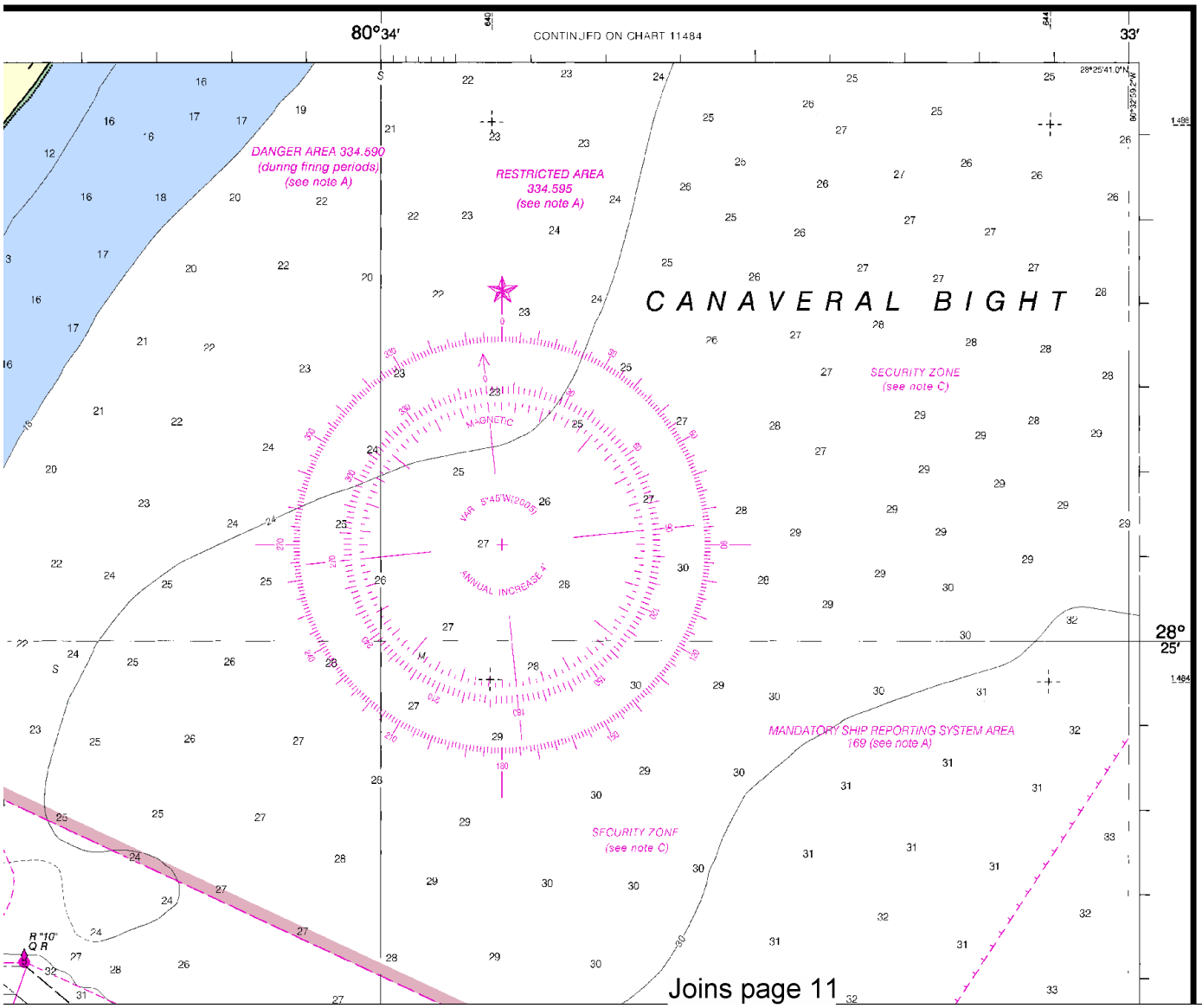
0

Yards

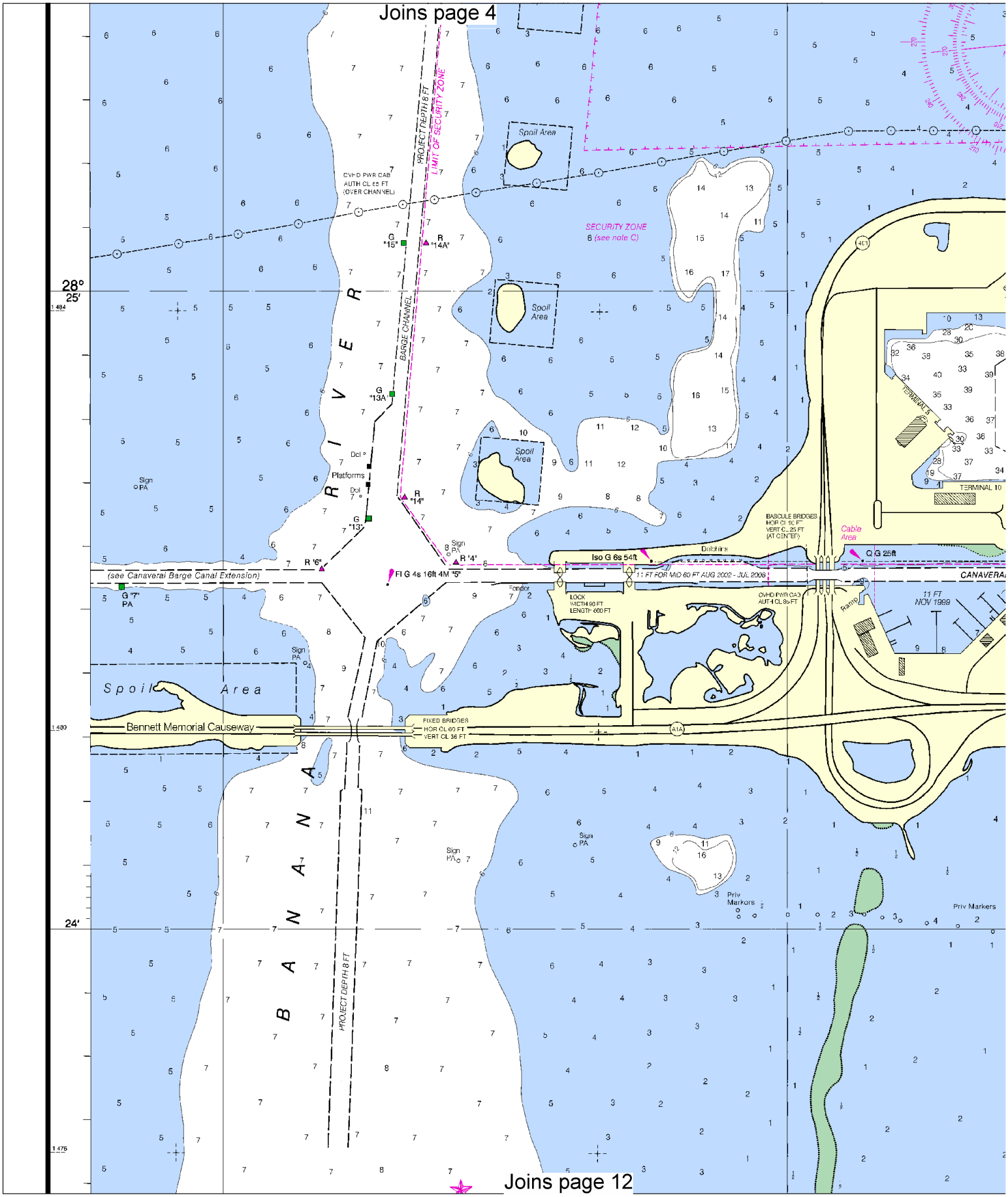
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Meters

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



North

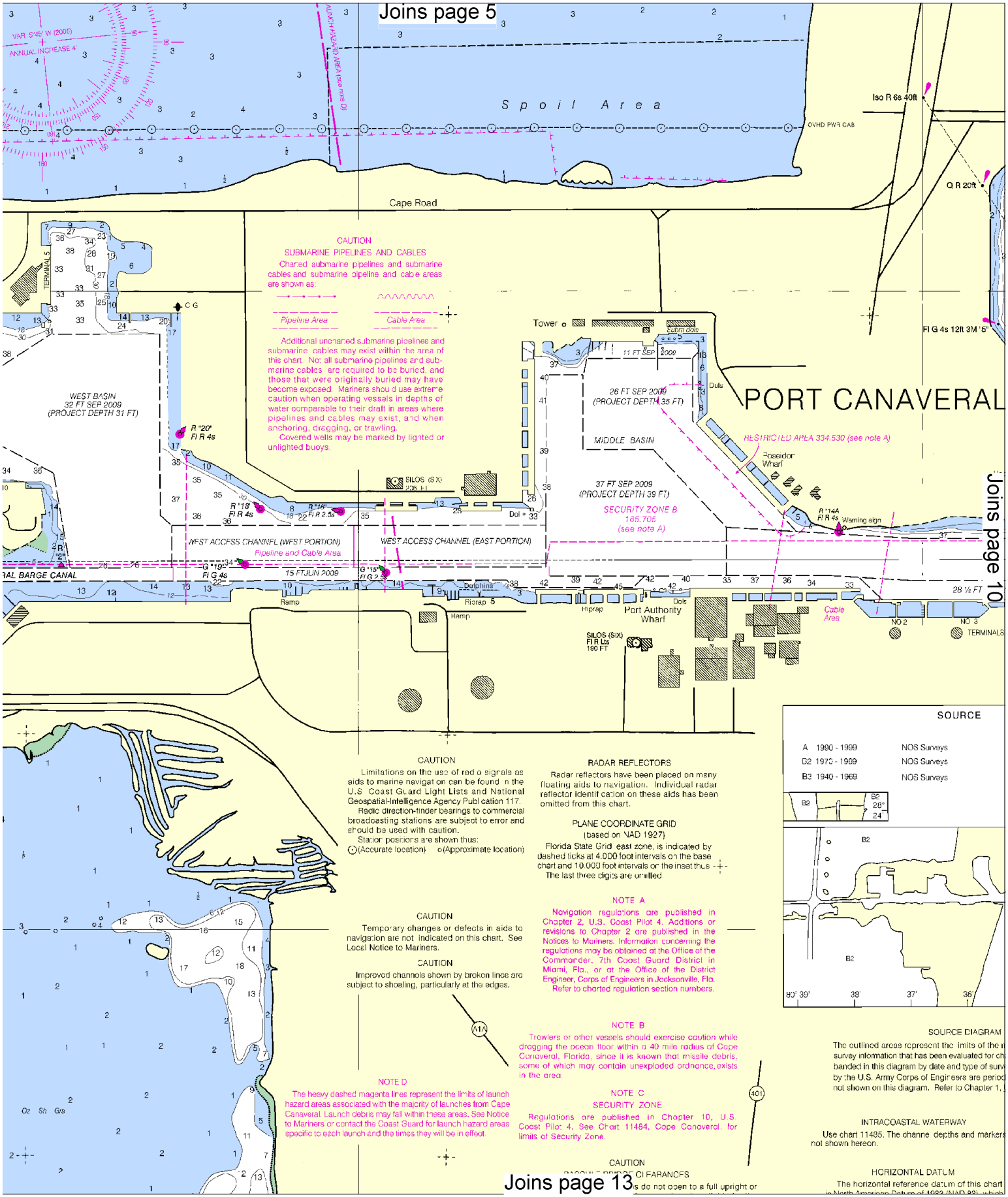
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

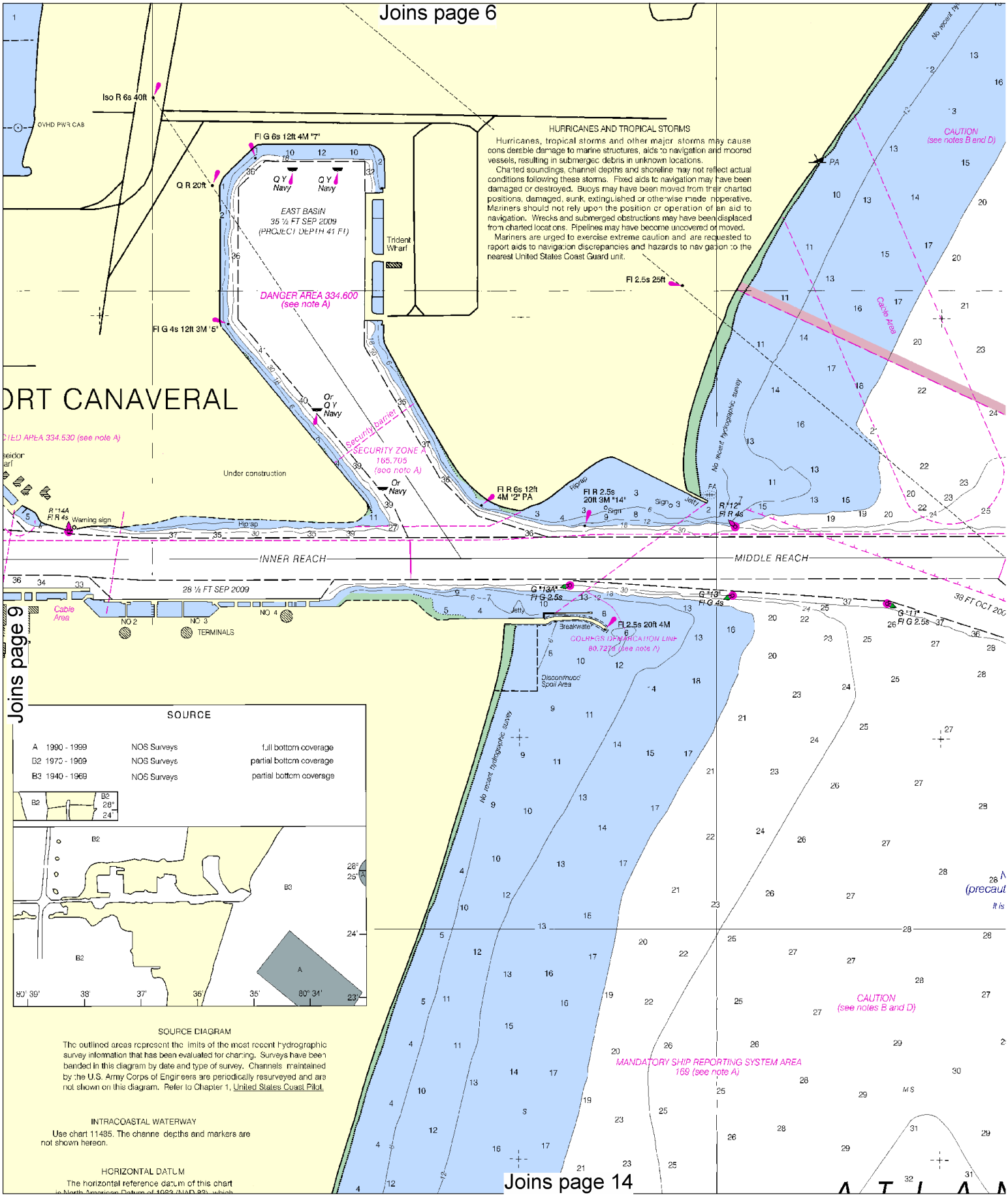
0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200


Joins page 5
Spoil Area
OVHD PWR CAB
Iso R 6s 40ft
Q R 20ft
Fl G 4s 12ft 3M "5"
Cape Road
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. No; all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
PORT CANAVERAL
WEST BASIN
32 FT SEP 2009
(PROJECT DEPTH 31 FT)
MIDDLE BASIN
26 FT SEP 2009
(PROJECT DEPTH 35 FT)
37 FT SEP 2009
(PROJECT DEPTH 39 FT)
11 FT SEP 2009
RESTRICTED AREA 334.530 (see note A)
SECURITY ZONE B
165.705
(see note A)
Poseidor Wharf
Tower
Subm Cable
Duks
SILOS (SX)
206 FT
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (WEST PORTION)
Pipeline and Cable Area
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION)
15 FT JUN 2009
Dolphins
Riprap 5
Ramp
Riprap
Port Authority Wharf
Cable Area
NO 2
NO 3
TERMINALS
Warning sign
28 ½ FT
SILOS (SIX)
Fl R Lts
190 FT
Joins page 10
CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)
CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.
RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.
PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
Florida State Grid east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 4,000 foot intervals on the base chart and 10,000 foot intervals on the inset thus -+-
The last three digits are omitted.
NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.
NOTE B
Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral, Florida, since it is known that missile debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance, exists in the area.
NOTE C
SECURITY ZONE
Regulations are published in Chapter 10, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. See Chart 11484, Cape Canaveral, for limits of Security Zone.
NOTE D
The heavy dashed magenta lines represent the limits of launch hazard areas associated with the majority of launches from Cape Canaveral. Launch debris may fall within these areas. See Notice to Mariners or contact the Coast Guard for launch hazard areas specific to each launch and the times they will be in effect.
CAUTION
CLEARANCES
Joins page 13
SOURCE
A 1990 - 1999 NOS Surveys
B2 1970 - 1989 NOS Surveys
B3 1940 - 1969 NOS Surveys
SOURCE DIAGRAM
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use chart 11485. The channe depths and markers not shown hereon.
HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart
Oz Sh Grs

Joins page 6



Joins page 9

Joins page 14

North

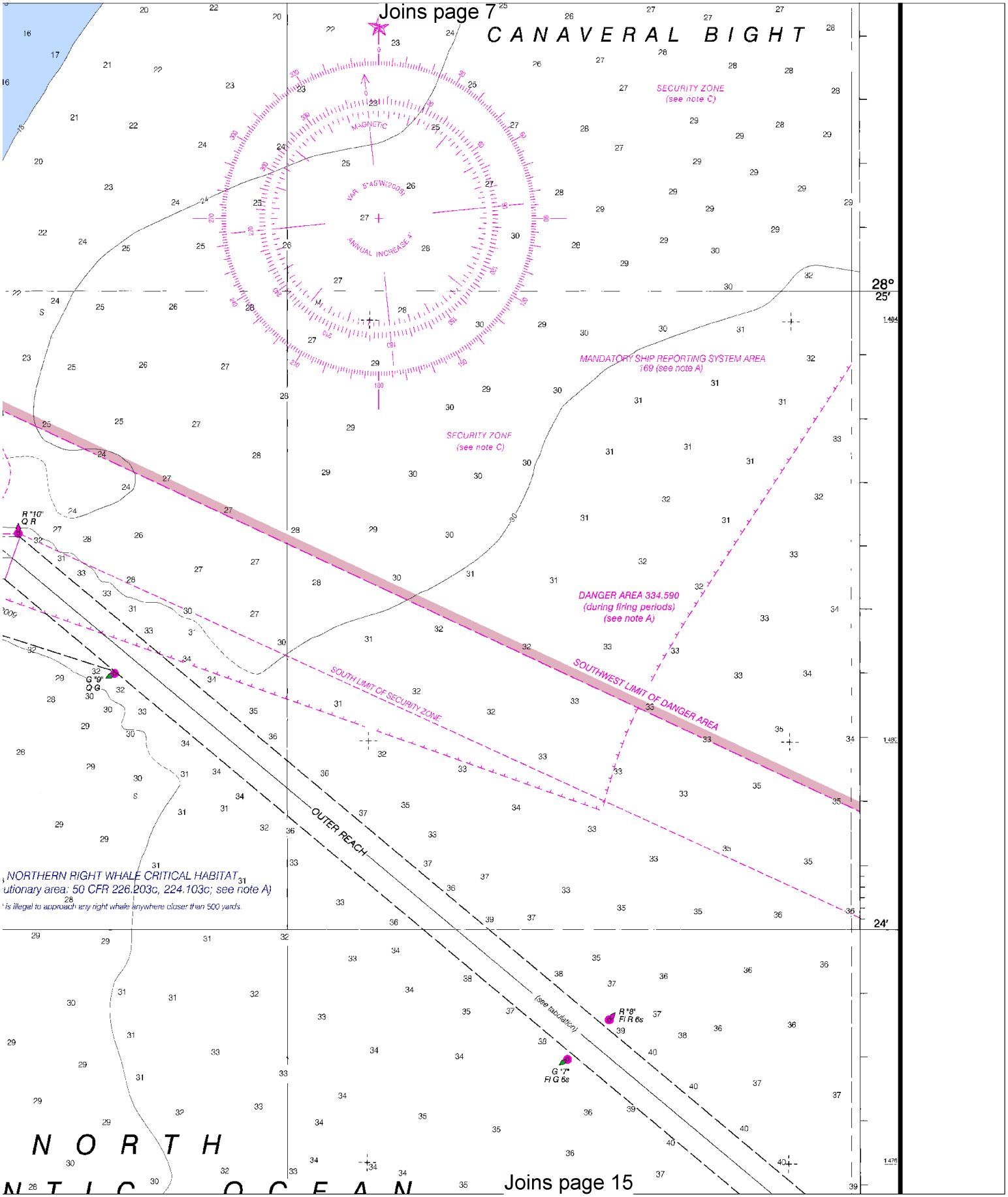
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

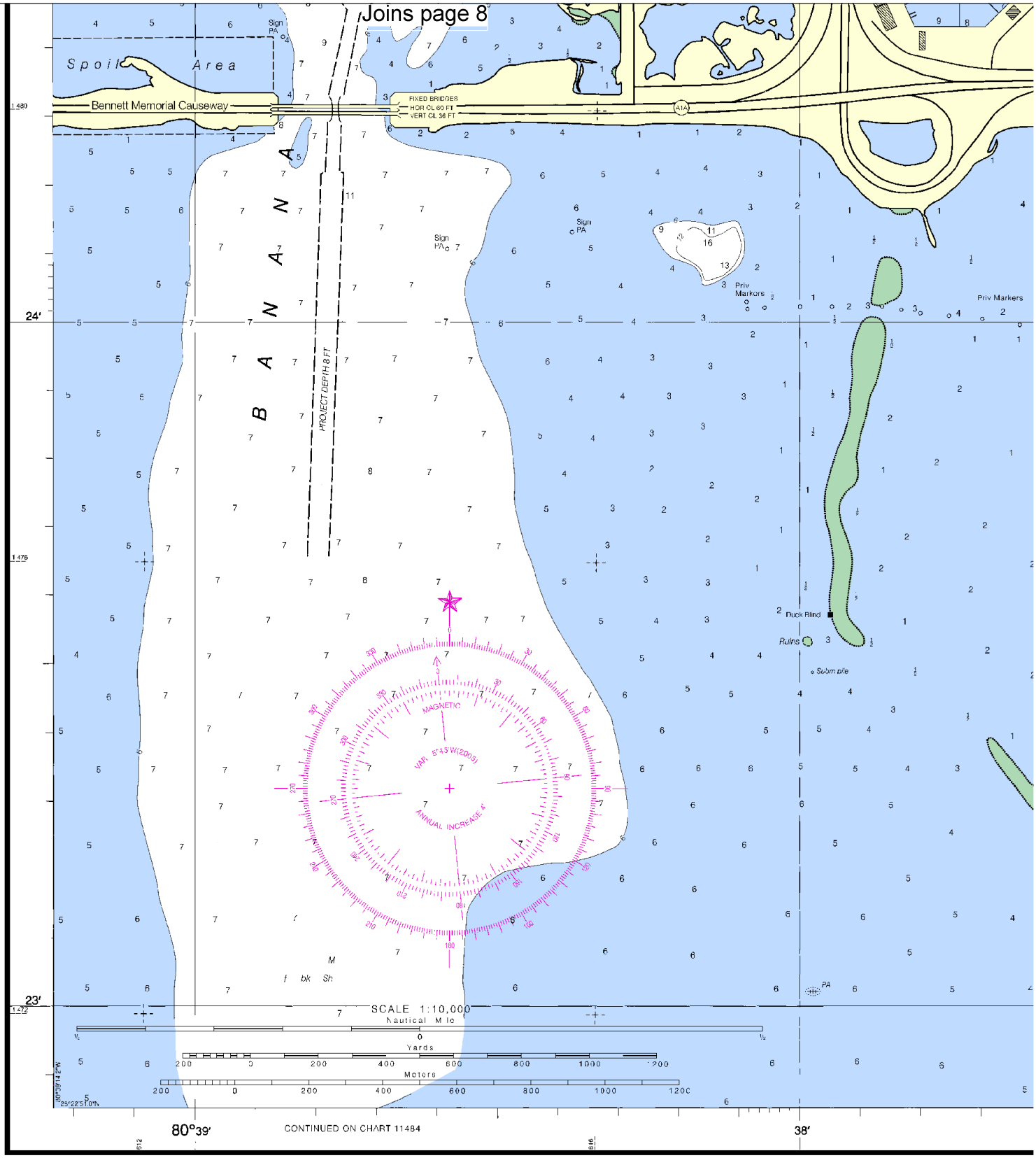
Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200


Joins page 7
CANAVERAL BIGHT
SECURITY ZONE
(see note C)
MAGNETIC
VAR 5°45'W(2005)
ANNUAL INCREASE 4'
28°
25'
MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA
169 (see note A)
SECURITY ZONE
(see note C)
DANGER AREA 334.590
(during firing periods)
(see note A)
SOUTH LIMIT OF SECURITY ZONE
SOUTHWEST LIMIT OF DANGER AREA
R "10"
Q R
G "9"
Q G
OUTER REACH
(see tabulation)
R "8"
Fl R 6s
G "7"
Fl G 6s
NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
utionary area: 50 CFR 226.203c, 224.103c; see note A)
is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.
24'
N O R T H
Joins page 15



21st Ed., May / 05 ■
Corrected through NM May 28/05
Corrected through LNM May 17/05

11478

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments to improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2) National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Joins page 9

SILOS (SIX)
FIR Lts
190 FT

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ⊕(Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)

Florida State Grid east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 4,000 foot intervals on the base chart and 10,000 foot intervals on the inset thus -+- The last three digits are omitted.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral, Florida, since it is known that missile debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance, exists in the area.

NOTE C

SECURITY ZONE

Regulations are published in Chapter 10, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. See Chart 11484, Cape Canaveral, for limits of Security Zone.

NOTE D

The heavy dashed magenta lines represent the limits of launch hazard areas associated with the majority of launches from Cape Canaveral. Launch debris may fall within these areas. See Notice to Mariners or contact the Coast Guard for launch hazard areas specific to each launch and the times they will be in effect.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

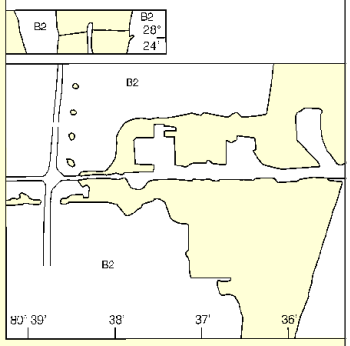
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE

A	1990 - 1999	NOS Surveys
B2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the n survey information that has been evaluated for ch banded in this diagram by date and type of surv by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are period not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1,

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use chart 11485. The channe depths and m not shown hereon.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), for charting purposes is considered equiv to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS Geograph c positions referred to the American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.013' northward and 0.810' eastward to agree with this chart.

Long Point

Oz Sh Grs

M S Grs Sh

CAPE CANAVERAL

Atlantic Avenue

WEST LIMIT OF CONTINUOUS GENERAL LAUNCH HAZARD AREA (see note D)

Ruins

RADIO TOWER
605 FT

37'

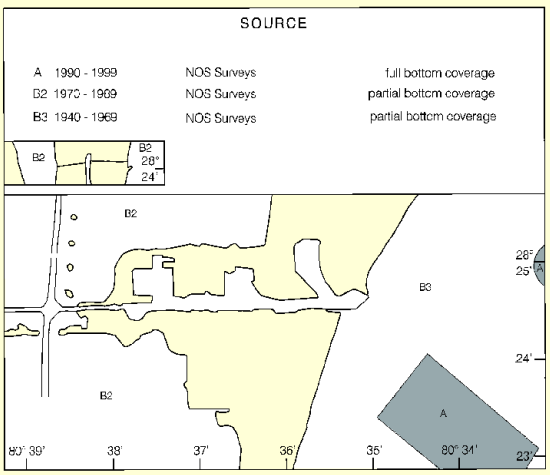
36'

Joins page 14

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D. C.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Joins page 10



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Use chart 11485. The channe depths and markers are not shown hereon.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geograph c positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.013' northward and 0.810' eastward to agree with this chart.

Joins page 13

CANAVERAL

COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.727A (see note A)

Disconinued Spoil Area

No recent hydrographic survey

No recent hydrographic survey

MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA 169 (see note A)

CAUTION (see notes B and D)

MAGNETIC

VAR 5°45'W(2005)

ANNUAL INCREASE 4'

A T L A

36'

35'

Published at Washington, D. C.
S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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North

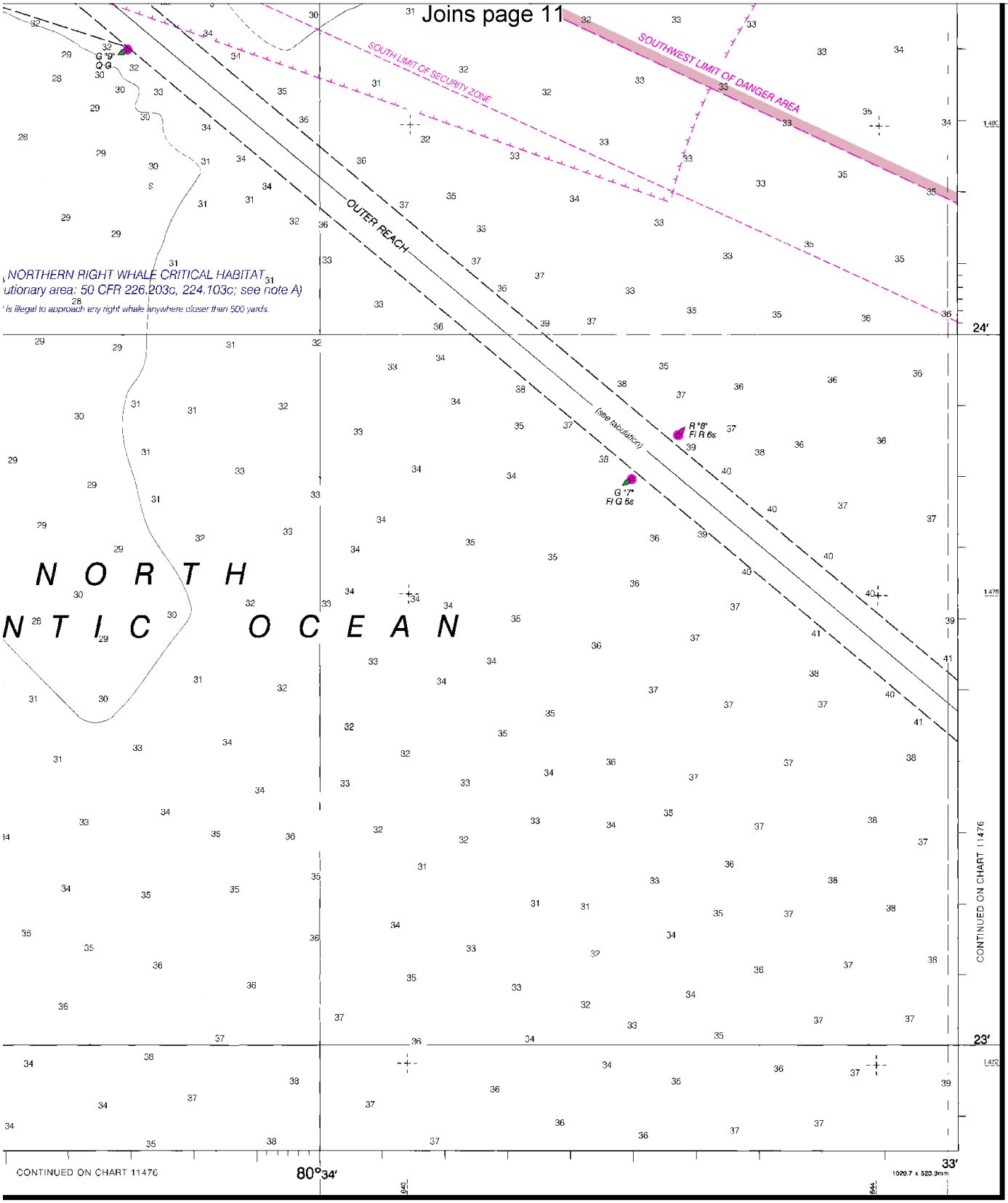
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



FATHOMS / FEET / METERS

Port Canaveral

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

11478

EDNO 21

NSN 7642014010149 11AHA11478

NGA REFERENCE NO.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Canaveral – 321-868-4200
Indiatlantic Fire & Rescue – 321-723-0366
Coast Guard Fort Pierce – 772-464-6100
St. Lucie Sheriff's Office – 772-461-7300
FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.